THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9328. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1781.

WHEREAS James Hutchiſon merchant, late Provoſt of Ayr, was, upon Monday the 21ſt day of May laſt, betwixt five and ſix o'clock afternoon, upon the high way betwixt Colmonel and Girvan, in the Muir of Aldowns, ROBBED of his Saddle-bags and Pocket-book, containing ſeveral hundred Pounds in Bank Notes, beſides Bills, Accompts, and other valuable papers.—The perſons who robbed him were three ſtout men, one of them being dreſſed in blue clothes, who held a piſtol to Mr Hutchiſon's breaſt; and the other two men, who pulled him off his horſe, wore grey plaids above their clothes, and had hoſe upon their legs, but wanted ſhoes.——The Magiſtrates and Town Council of Ayr hereby offer a reward of THIRTY GUINEAS to any perſon who ſhall diſcover and ſecure the ſaid Robbers, or any of them: To be paid by the Town-treaſurer, upon conviction of the offender or offenders. And Mr Hutchiſon hereby offers a further Reward of TWENTY GUINEAS: To be paid by him upon conviction of the offender or offenders, as aforeſaid.

JAMES FERGUSSON, Town-clerk.

SMOKY VENTS.

ROBERT NISBET Chimney Surveyor, from LONDON, begs leave to offer his ſervice to the Public, being poſſeſſed of an infallible method of curing a nuiſance diſtreſſing to many families, viz. Smoky Chimnies.

His uniform ſucceſs in a multitude of caſes, deemed wholly deſperate, emboldens him to addreſs the public with ſome degree of confidence; and he is ready to produce ſatisfactory evidence of that ſucceſs to ſuch as are diſpoſed to employ him, being poſſeſſed of atteſtations under the hands of many of the Nobility, and ſome of the moſt capital Architects in London; particularly his Grace the Duke of Queenſberry, Marquis Carmarthen, Earl of Pembroke, Sir Abraham Hume, James Adam, Eſq; his Majeſty's architect, &c. &c.

He alſo, by an eaſy and ſimple proceſs, carries off the putrid and ſtagnant air from rooms, churches, and other places of public reſort, occaſioned by the ſmoke of candles, ſulphureous fuel, perſpiration, diſeaſed reſpiration, damps, and the like, which are ſo unpleaſant and unwholſome.

He likewiſe practiſes a method, at a ſmall expence, of rendering every part of a room equally heated, and with much leſs fuel than is commonly uſed; and gives plans for the conſtruction of chimnies in new buildings, ſo as to prevent them from ſmoking.

Orders for Mr Niſbet may be left at Gordon and Murray's ſhop, Parliament-ſquare.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

HUMBLY begs leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, That he has taken, and fitted up in the neateſt and moſt elegant manner, that large and commodious INN, the GEORGE, at Briſto Port, lately poſſeſſed by Mr Cockburn, and hopes, by the utmoſt care and aſſiduity, to merit the encouragement of the Public. The Inn is ſo well known to be among the firſt in Scotland, that he flatters himſelf a further recommendation of the houſe will be deemed unneceſſary.—For ready ſervice and genteel uſage, he hopes none ſhall go beyond him; and, as he has already experienced favours in this line, he will endeavour to make his gratitude keep pace with his ſucceſs, and a punctual obedience to orders accompany every command.—He has laid in a complete aſſortment of the beſt liquors of every kind, with which he will ſupply his gueſts at the moſt moderate rates; and the utmoſt attention will be beſtowed on ſuch horſes and carriages as are intruſted to his care.—As he has likewiſe taken ſome good graſs parks, gentlemens horſes may be accommodated with grazing for any period during the ſeaſon.

N. B. Poſt Chaiſes, with good horſes and careful drivers, hired to any part of Great Britain, and the utmoſt diligence uſed on the road.—Alſo Saddle Horſes on the ſhorteſt notice.

KING's ARMS INN, DUNFERMLINE,

June 12. 1781.

JAMES CHRISTIE begs leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, and the public in general, That he continues his buſineſs in the ſame Inn as poſſeſſed by him theſe four years paſt, near the Old Abbey. He returns his moſt grateful thanks to all thoſe from whom he has received former favours; and humbly ſolicits a continuation of the ſame: And all thoſe who ſhall be ſo kind as favour him with their company, may depend on the very beſt of uſage, and charged on the moſt moderate terms; with every other accommodation in his power, to merit a continuation of the former favours he has received.

N. B. He has a neat Poſt-Chaiſe, with good horſes, and careful driver, that may be got upon the ſhorteſt notice.

THE DUMFRIES AND EDINBURGH FLY

STILL continues to ſet out from HUGH CAMERON's, Cowgate-head, as uſual, every Tueſday and Friday, at half paſt four in the morning, and reaches Dumfries at nine o'clock the ſame evening. Alſo, a Fly ſets out from the George Inn, Dumfries, the ſame days and ſame hours, and arrives at Edinburgh at nine o'clock ſame evening. Going from Edinburgh to Dumfries, the company breakfaſt at Noblehouſe, dine at the Beild, drink tea at Moffat, and ſup at Dumfries.—Coming from Dumfries to Edinburgh, the company breakfaſt at Moffat, dine at the Bield, drink tea at Noblehouſe, and ſup at Edinburgh.

The proprietors beg leave to requeſt the Ladies and Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour them by taking ſeats in the Flies, not to allow the drivers to take up paſſengers betwixt ſtages, except they enter them in the road-bill, and pay accordingly.

Each paſſenger from Edinburgh to Dumfries to pay 1 l. 3 s.

ABERDEEN PRINTFIELD.

GORDON, BARRON, and CO. Aberdeen, beg leave to inform the Public, that they have, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſome very extenſive and convenient buildings, with a complete ſet of excellent machinery; and have laid out a large, commodious, and well-watered field, on the moſt approved plan, for carrying on the CALLICO PRINTING buſineſs in all its branches.

They, laſt year, for the accommodation of the public, eſtabliſhed pattern-books in the north country, and took in cloth in any quantities for printing: Theſe they had the pleaſure of returning, executed in ſo perfect a manner as gave univerſal ſatisfaction.

Encouraged by the approbation they met with laſt ſeaſon, they have reſolved this year to extend their plan, and for that purpoſe have fixed books of patterns at the following places. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour them with their employment, may depend on having their cloth well done, and expeditiouſly returned. The cloth will be delivered, carriage free, at the place where it was given in. Old gowns that have been uſed white, will be taken in for printing.

All cloth given in green will be charged 2d. per yard, and all cloth half white 1d per yard, for bleaching, over and above the price marked on the pattern.

The different operations of bleaching and printing are carried on under the inſpection of very careful managers, of great experience, and extenſive practice; and neither pains nor expence will be ſpared in procuring the neweſt and moſt faſhionable patterns, and in having them executed in the beſt ſtile;—for which purpoſe, they have engaged a number of capital workmen in the different branches.

Books of patterns are lodged at the following places, viz.

At Edinburgh, with Meſſrs M'Nab and M'Donald;—Perth, Mr George Blaikie;—Dundee, Meſſrs Anderſon and Swap;—Montroſe, Meſſrs Young and Shand;—Brechin, Mr John Smith;—Peterhead, Mr William Forbes;—Banff, Meſſrs William Gilbert and Co.—Huntly, Mr William Nicoll;—Roſehearty, Mr William Milne;—Elgin, Mr James Young;—Fraſerburgh, Mr John Gordon;—and at the Printfield Warehouſe, Aberdeen;——at all which places cloth is taken in, and receipts granted.

FOR SALE,

TWO MULES AND A FILLY.

TO be SOLD by roup, at the houſe of Matthew Baillie innkeeper in the Graſs-Market, upon Wedneſday the 20th current, at ſix o' clock afternoon, TWO very fine large MULES, thoroughly broke, and practiſed in ploughing and carting.—As alſo, a handſome ſix year-old FILLY, for the ſaddle.

They will be ſhown ſome days before the roup, at Mr Ramſay's ſtables, Cowgate port.

KONNINGSBURGH HEMP.

TO be SOLD by public ſale, in Lawſon's Coffeehouſe, Leith, on Thurſday the 5th July next, at twelve o'clock noon, about 68 Tons KONNINGSBURGH HEMP, of exceeding good quality, being the Cargo of the ſhip *Frederica Carolina*; and to be divided into ſix lots.

There will alſo be ſold at the ſame place, on Saturday next the 16th current, at twelve o'clock, a Parcel of DAMAGED HEMP, part of the ſaid Cargo.

The Hemp will be ſhown by James Hamilton broker in Leith, who will alſo ſhow catalogues of the cargo, and conditions of ſale.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by roup, in John's Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 19th of June inſt. betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The HOUSE in St ANDREW's SQUARE,

belonging to, and lately poſſeſſed by Mr CROSBIE.—The upſet price will be mentioned in a future advertiſement.

For particulars, apply to William Dick writer to the ſignet.

KELP TO BE SOLD.

FOUR HUNDRED TONS of exceeding good KELP, of the manufacture of this ſeaſon, in the iſlands of South Uiſt and Benbecula, which is well known by all dealers in this commodity to be of the beſt quality.

Offers and propoſals to be ſent to William M'Donald writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or to Colin M'Donald, Eſq; of Boiſdale, or Mr Patrick Nicholſon factor of Benbecula.

PRICE REDUCED.

SALE OF AN ESTATE IN ARGYLE-SHIRE,

INCLUDING THE

Celebrated Iſland of Staffa.

TO be SOLD by public roup within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 12th day of July next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of ULVA and ORMAIG, comprehending, among others, the ISLAND of STAFFA, and a conſiderable tract of country along the ſea-coaſt, being very extenſive and improveable, having all the materials for that purpoſe on the eſtate, and water carriage.

This eſtate abounds with fiſh of all kinds on its coaſts; and a conſiderable quantity of Kelp is annually manufactured on its ſhores. The muirs are well ſtored with game; and the upſet price is now reduced to 9000 l. ſterling, which makes it leſs than nineteen years purchaſe of the preſent free rent of this very valuable eſtate.

The articles of ſale and progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of William Macdonald writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and copies of the rental, with John Macneil writer in Inverary; to either of whom application may be made for further particulars, or a private bargain previous to the day of ſale.

LANDS and COAL in Mid-Lothian to Sell.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Eſtate of MONKTOUN, lying in the parſh of Invereſk and ſhire of Edinburgh; with the Feu-duty of the Lands of Caſtleſteads, and the Coal (whereof there are many ſeams of an excellent quality) under both the lands of Monktoun and Caſtleſteads. There is a convenient manſion-houſe on the lands of Monktoun, ſituated in a moſt pleaſant country, ſix meaſured miles from Edinburgh, two from Dalkeith, and two from Muſſelburgh. The lands hold of the Crown, and ſtand valued at 765l. 10s. 2d. Scots.

For further particulars enquire at James Colquhoun, Eſq; one of the principal clerks of Seſſion, or Mr Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet.

N. B. The Houſe of Monktoun to be Let till Whitſunday next, with the Park adjacent thereto, if required.

SALE OF LANDS IN STRATHMORE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Friday the 13th July next, within the houſe of Mrs Traill vintner, Dundee, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon,

The ESTATE of CAMNO, with the LANDS of DYKETOUN and BROOMENDS, together or ſeparately, lying in the parith of Meigle and county of Perth. Theſe lands are properly incloſed with hedges and ditches, and hedge-rows of trees, all in good order, and thriving condition; are alſo of an excellent ſoil, and afford a permanent rent. The ſituation is in the moſt beautiful and centrical part of Strathmore, adjoining to the village of Meigle, about eight miles from Dundee, three from Cupar-Angus, and on the great north road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, &c. The farm-ſteadings are good, and in excellent condition, being built within theſe few years. There is a convenient ſmall manſion-houſe, with office-houſes, garden, &c. at Camno.—At the common converſion, the yearly free rent of Camno is about 200l. of Dyketoun and Broomends, about 65 l. conform to the rental and tacks, which will be ſhown to ſuch as deſire it. There is a thriving plantation, which is not rented. The teinds were valued long ago, and are exhauſted. The lands hold of the Crown; and the purchaſer will be entitled to vote for the Member of Parliament for the county of Perth.

Perſons deſiring to make a private bargain, or to have farther information, may apply to Mr Ramſay, the proprietor, at Arthurſtone, by Cupar-Angus, at the houſe of Meſſrs Ramſay, Williamſon, and Co. at Leith, or to Mr Alexander Williamſon, Dundee.

FARMS TO LET.

To be LET in leaſe, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday 1782,

THE Eſtate of DARNCHESTER, conſiſting of the farms of Darnchester, Dovecoatmains, and Hawkslaw, lying in the parish of Coldſtream and county of Berwick.

Theſe farms conſiſt of 1000 acres, or thereby, lie contiguous, are of a rich ſoil, in a good climate, without any waſte ground, have near and ready acceſs to lime and coal, by the bridge over Tweed at Coldſtream, are within a ſhort diſtance of the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh by Greenlaw to London; and are only two or three miles from the market towns of Dunſe, Coldſtream, and Kelſo. The whole eſtate is capable of the higheſt improvements, adapted for carrying wheat and all other grains.

The tenant will receive upwards of 400 acres in graſs, whereof 60 of the beſt ſoil, well laid down, and may have the ſtraw of 400 acres from the removing tenants for a ſmall conſideration.

Application may be made to John Cockburn writer in Dunſe, as to further particulars concerning the eſtate, and who will give directions for ſhewing the lands.

Propoſals for taking the whole, or part of the eſtate, may be made to James Rochead, Eſq; of Inverleith, the proprietor, or to John Anderſon writer to the ſignet: And it may be depended on that ſuch as are not accepted of ſhall be kept ſecret.

REBEL AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 28.

ON Monday laſt, arrived at Cheſter, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate Le Hermione, M. La Touche commander, who parted with the French fleet off our Capes the 19th inſtant, by whom we have the following account of an engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets:

On the 16th inſtant, after a violent ſoutherly wind, which had carried the French fleet to the north-eaſt of Cape Charles, it being foggy, the fleet having their larboard tacks on board, they diſcovered, at day-break, a frigate about two gun ſhots to windward; the Admiral had ſcarcely made the ſignal for a chace, when he diſcovered many large veſſels in his rear; he then made no doubt it was the Engliſh, who having been informed of his deſign, and having had greater advantage of the weſterly and north-weſt winds, had arrived almoſt at the ſame inſtant on the coaſt of Virginia; he immediately made the ſignal for the line to be formed with the larboard tacks on board the wind juſt then blowing from the N. E. the Engliſh fleet being about two leagues to the ſouthward, upon the ſame tack; at nine o'clock the fleet put about on the other tack, and half an hour afterwards the enemy made the ſame movement; at ten o'clock, the wind freſhening, the fleet put about on the other tack, the enemy continuing on the oppoſite tack, forcing ſail; and, with the advantage of ſailing, which they had over the French fleet, they were ſoon in ſuch a poſition as to be able to gain the wind; at noon they put about, and before one o'clock their van was not more than half a league from the rear of the French line. After many well executed manœuvres on both ſides, the engagement began at half after one o'clock, and at three quarters after two the firing ceaſed on both ſides.

The Engliſh fleet being in the rear, and to the windward of the French fleet, Monſ. D'Aſtouches made the ſignal for the re-eſtabliſhing the line of battle, with the larboard tacks on board, without having regard to each veſſel's particular place, which was executed in a ſhort time; he then intended to tack the ſecond time upon the enemy, who appeared to be more damaged than himſelf, and were then all gathered together in a cluſter, with their ſails a-back, and their rigging very much cut, but the ſignals made by the Conquerant and the Ardent informed him, that theſe veſſels, and particularly the firſt, (who had ſuſtained, for a long time, the fire of three of the enemy's ſhips, and in the end was ſo nearly engaged with her oppoſite ſhip in the line, that they appeared to be aboard each other) had great need of ſome immediate repair. The French fleet continued, therefore, to run on this tack, with a ſmall ſail, ready to receive the enemy, if they thought proper to hazard a ſecond engagement; but they very prudently kept themſelves in the rear, and to windward, during the reſt of the day, without taking advantage of the ſuperiority of the ſailing of their fleet, which were all ſheathed with copper, to renew the engagement.

Too much praiſe cannot be given to that firmneſs and courage which the Captains, officers, and crews of the French fleet have ſhewn on this occaſion, as alſo of the troops embarked on board them; their valour has ſtood them inſtead of a ſhip, which the enemy had more than them; and if the ſucceſs of the expedition had depended on a ſecond attack, the Admiral would have looked upon it as certain, in ſpite of the ſuperiority of their forces.

There ought not to be omitted a particular circumſtance in the action, which gives the greateſt honour to the Romulus. The ſhip London, of 90 guns, having endeavoured to break the line, this frigate had the bravery to keep her wind, and fire a broadſide into Admiral Graves, who likewiſe diſcharged his, but was obliged to relinquiſh his deſign. The Romulus ought to have been ſunk, from the ſmall diſtance they were apart; however, by a ſingular happineſs ſhe received no damage!

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 31.

Head Quarters, Iron Works, North Carolina, March 10. 1781.

SIR,

SINCE I had the honour of addreſſing your Excellency laſt, there have been ſome changes in our circumſtances. On the 2d, Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, with a detachment of rifiemen, attacked the advanced of the Britiſh army, under Colonel Tarleton, near Allamance, and killed and wounded, by report, about thirty of them. On the 6th, the Britiſh moved down towards High Rock, either with a view to intercept our ſtores, or cut off the light infantry from the main body of the army, then advanced near ſeven miles; but they were handſomely oppoſed, and ſuffered conſiderably, without effecting any thing.

This manœuvre occaſioned me to retire over the Haw River, and move down the north ſide of it, with a view to ſecure our ſtores coming to the army, and to form a junction with ſeveral conſiderable reinforcements of Carolina and Virginia militia, and one regiment of Virginia eighteen months men, on the march from Hillſborough to High Rock. I effected this buſineſs, and retired to Guildford Court-houſe.

Our militia had been upon ſuch a looſe and uncertain footing ever ſince we croſſed the Dan, that I could attempt nothing with confidence, though we kept within ten or twelve miles of the enemy for ſeveral days. The enemy kept cloſe, ſeemingly determined that we ſhould gain no advantage of them, without riſking ſomething of conſequence.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect and eſteem,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
NATHANIEL GREENE.

His Excellency General Waſhington.

Camp at the Iron Works, ten miles from Guildford Court-houſe, March 16.

SIR,

ON the 10th I wrote to his Excellency General Waſhington, from the High Rock ford, on the Haw River, (a copy of which I incloſed your Excellency) that I had effected a junction with a continental regiment of eighteen month men, and two conſiderable bodies of militia belonging to Virginia and North Carolina. After this junction, I took the reſolution of attacking the enemy, without loſs of time, and made the neceſſary diſpoſition accordingly, being perſuaded, that, if we were ſucceſsful, it would prove ruinous to the enemy, and, if otherwiſe, it would only prove a partial evil to us.

The army marched from the High Rock ford on the 12th, and on the 14th arrived at Guildford. The enemy lay at the Quaker Meeting-houſe on Deep River, eight miles from our camp. On the morning of the 15th, our reconnoitering parties reported the enemy advancing on the great Saliſbury road. The army was drawn up in three lines; the front line was compoſed of the North Carolina militia, under the command of Generals Butler and Eaton; the ſecond line, of Virginia militia, commanded by Generals Stevens and Lawſon, forming two brigades; the third line, conſiſting of two brigades, one of Virginia and one of Maryland continental troops, commanded by General Huger and Colonel Williams. Lieutenant-Colonel Waſhington, with the dragoons of the firſt and third regiments, a detachment of light infantiy, compoſed of continental troops, and a regiment of rifiemen under Colonel Lynch, formed a corps of obſervation for the ſecurity of our right flank. Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, with his legion, a detachment of light infantry, and a corps of riflemen, under Colonel Campbell, formed a corps of obſervation for the ſecurity of our left flank.

The greater part of this country is a wilderneſs, with a few cleared fields interſperſed here and there. The army was drawn up on a large hill of ground, ſurrounded by other hills, the greater part of which was covered with timber and thick underbruſh. The front line was poſted with two field pieces juſt on the edge of the woods, and the back of a fence which ran parallel with the line, with an open field directly in their front. The ſecond line was in the woods, about three

hundred yards in the rear of the firſt, and the continental troops about three hundred yards in the rear of the ſecond, with a double front, as the hill drew to a point where they were poſted; and on the right and left were two old fields. In this poſition we waited the approach of the enemy, having previouſly ſent off the baggage to this place, appointed to rendezvous at, in caſe of a defeat. Lieutenant-Colonel Lee with his legion, his infantry, and part of his riflemen, met the enemy on their advance, and had a very ſevere ſkirmiſh with Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, in which the enemy ſuffered greatly. Captain Armſtrong charged the Britiſh legion, and cut down near thirty of their dragoons; but, as the enemy reinforced their advanced party, Lieutenant-Colonel Lee was obliged to retire, and take his poſition in the line.

The action commenced by a cannonade, which laſted about twenty minutes, when the enemy advanced in three columns, the Heſſians on the right, the guards in the center, and Lieutenant-Colonel Webſter's brigade on the left. The whole moved through the old fields to attack the North Carolina brigades, who waited the attack until the enemy got within one hundred and forty yards, when part of them began to fire, but a conſiderable part left the ground without firing at all. The Generals and field officers did all they could to induce the men to ſtand their ground; but neither the advantages of the poſition, nor any other conſideration, could induce them to ſtay. General Stephens and General Lawſon, and the field-officers of thoſe brigades, were more ſucceſsful in their exertions. The Virginia militia gave the enemy a warm reception, and kept up a heavy fire for a long time; but being beat back, the action became general almoſt every where.—The corps of obſervation under Waſhington and Lee were warmly engaged, and did great execution. In a word, the conflict was long and ſevere, and the enemy only gained their point by ſuperior diſcipline.

They having broken the ſecond Maryland regiment, and turned our left flank, got into the rear of the Virginia brigade, and appearing to be gaining our right, which would have encircled the whole of the Continental troops, I thought it moſt adviſeable to order a retreat. About this time, Lieutenant-Colonel Waſhington made charge with the horſe upon a part of the brigade of guards; and the firſt regiment of Marylanders, commanded by Colonel Gunby, ſeconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, followed the horſe with their bayonets; near the whole of this party fell a ſacrifice. General Huger was the laſt that was engaged, and gave the enemy a check. We retreated in good order to the Reedy Fork river, and croſſed at the ford about three miles from the field of action, and there halted, and drew up the troops, until we collected moſt of our ſtragglers. We loſt our artillery and two ammunition waggons, the greater part of the horſes being killed before the retreat began, and it being impoſſible to move the pieces but along the great road. After collecting our ſtragglers, we retired to this camp, ten miles diſtant from Guildford.

From the beſt information I can get, the enemy's loſs is very great, not leſs in killed and wounded than ſix hundred men, beſides ſome few priſoners we brought off.

Incloſed I ſend your Excellency a return of our killed, wounded, and miſſing. Moſt of the latter have gone home, as is but too cuſtomary with militia after an action.—I cannot learn that the enemy have got any conſiderable number of priſoners.—Our men are in good ſpirits, and in perfect readineſs for another field day.

I only lament the loſs of ſeveral valuable officers who are killed and wounded in the action. Among the latter is General Stevens, ſhot through the thigh, and General Huger in the hand; and among the former is Major Anderſon of the Maryland line.

The firmneſs of the officers and ſoldiers, during the whole campaign, has been almoſt unparalleled. Amidſt innumerable difficulties they have diſcovered a degree of magnanimity and fortitude that will for ever add a luſtre to their military reputation.

I have the honour to be, with very great reſpect and eſteem,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
NATHANIEL GREENE.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Eſq; Preſident of Congreſs.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Continental Troops, in the Action of the 15th of March, 1781, near Guildford Court-houſe, in North Carolina:

Camp, Speedwell Furnace, Guildford County, North Carolina, March 17. 1781.

Brigade of Virginia regulars, commanded by Brigadier-General Huger.
Killed, 1 Captain, 2 ſubalterns, 3 ſerjeants, 23 rank and file.
Wounded, 4 ſerjeants, 35 rank and file. Miſſing, 39 rank and file.

Brigade of Maryland regulars, commanded by Colonel Williams.
Killed, 1 Major, 1 ſubaltern, 2 ſerjeants, 11 rank and file. Wounded, (brought off) 5 Captains, 1 ſerjeant, 36 rank and file. Miſſing, 3 ſerjeants, 6 drums and fifes, 88 rank and file.

Of Delaware battalion, Captain Kirkwood's company. Killed, 7 rank and file. Wounded, 2 ſubalterns, 11 rank and file. Miſſing, 2 drums and fifes, 13 rank and file.

Detachments of firſt and third regiments of cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Waſhington. Killed, 3 rank and file. Wounded, (priſoners of war) 2 Captains, 2 ſubalterns, 4 rank and file. Miſſing, 3 rank and file.

Partiſan legion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lee. Killed, 3 rank and file. Wounded, (priſoners of war) 1 Captain, 7 rank and file. Miſſing, 7 rank and file.

Total. 1 Major, 9 Captains, 7 ſubalterns, 14 ſerjeants, 8 drums and fifes, 290 rank and file.

Brigadier-General Huger, ſlightly wounded in the hand.

I received no return of the companies of artillery, but their loſs, &c. is very conſiderable.

This return is the moſt accurate that can be obtained at preſent, but it is expected many of the miſſing will rejoin their corps.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. General.

Return of the Militia, Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the Action at Guildford Court-houſe, in North Carolina, the 15th of March, 1781.

Camp, Speedwell Furnace, North Carolina, March 15. 1781.

Firſt brigade Virginia militia, commanded by Brigadier-General Stevens. Killed, 2 Captains, 9 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Captain, 4 ſubalterns, 30 rank and file. Miſſing, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 3 ſubalterns, 3 ſerjeants, 133 rank and file.

Second brigade Virginia militia, commanded by Brigadier-General Lawſon. Killed, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Major, 2 ſubalterns, 13 rank and file. Miſſing, 1 ſubaltern, 3 ſerjeants, 83 rank and file.

Riſle regiments commanded by Colonels Campbell and Lynch. Killed, 2 Captains, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Captain, 1 ſubaltern, 1 ſerjeant, 13 rank and file. Miſſing, 1 Captain, 7 ſubalterns, 8 ſerjeants, 78 rank and file.

Total, 8 Captains, 18 ſubalterns, 15 ſerjeants, 361 rank and file.

Brigadier-General Stevens wounded through the thigh.—Many of thoſe miſſing are expected to return, or to be found at their homes.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. General.

Return of the North Carolina Militia, Killed, &c.

Two brigades, commanded by Brigadier-Generals Butler and Eaton. Killed, 6 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Captain, 1 ſubaltern, 3 rank and file. Miſſing, 2 Captains, 9 ſubalterns, 552 rank and file.

Total, 3 Captains, 10 ſubalterns, 561 rank and file.

The North Carolina cavalry, commanded by the Marquis of Bretigney, loſt 1 man killed and 1 wounded.

I have received no return of one of the North Carolina regiments; thoſe miſſing are ſuppoſed to have gone home. According to the reports of the General and field-officers, very few were killed or taken, moſt of them having thrown away their arms, and abandoned the field early in the action.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. General.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

St James's, June 8, 1781.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Commodore George Johnſtone to the Earl of Hillſborough, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Romney, in Port Praya Road, in the Iſland of St. Jago, April 30, 1781, brought by Capt. Lindſay, of the Porto Sloop of war.

MY LORD,

ON the 16th of April, at half paſt nine o'clock in the morning, being at anchor in Port Praya, in the iſland of St Jago, with the ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips under my command, which are named in the margin*, together with the Eaſt-India ſhips, tranſports, and victuallers, who ſailed with us from England, the Iſis (which ſhip lay fartheſt to leeward) made the ſignal for ſeeing eleven ſail in the Offing, towards the N. E.

I was then abſent in a boat, giving directions for moving ſome ſhips which had driven too near each other.

As ſoon as I ſaw the ſignal for ſo many ſtrange ſhips, I inſtantly returned on board the Romney, and made the ſignal for all perſons to come from the ſhore, and to repair on board their reſpective ſhips, having at that time not leſs than 1500 perſons abſent from the fleet, who were employed in watering, fiſhing, and embarking live cattle, with other occupations neceſſary to the diſpatch in refitting ſo many ſhips, beſides a number of the officers and troops who were taking the recreation of the ſhore.

As ſoon as this ſignal was made, and enforced by the repeated firing of guns, and after a boat had been diſpatched to the ſhore, to give more expedition and effect to the embarkation, a ſignal was made to unmoor, and another to prepare for battle.

I went on board the Iſis, to make my obſervations on the ſtrange ſhips, as they could only be ſeen from that ſhip, on account of the eaſt point of land which intervened.

From the Iſis I plainly diſcovered five large ſhips of the line, and ſeveral ſmaller ſhips, ſtanding in for the land; the large ſhips being ſeparated from the convoy, and making ſignals by ſuperior and inferior flags, which plainly denoted that they were French.

Upon this I returned on board the Romney, calling to the Eaſt-India ſhips, as I paſſed and repaſſed, to prepare for battle; for moſt of them were as yet heedleſs of the repeated ſignals which had been made.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock the ſtrange ſhips appeared coming round the eaſt point of land, drawn up in a line, and leading into the bay. His Majeſty's ſhips of war (excepting as to the people who were abſent on ſhore) were by this time prepared to receive the enemy, if they ſhould offer any inſult.

We plainly perceived they intended an attack by the ſprings which were paſſed to their cables along the outſide of the ſhips; and we knew the ſmall regard which the French uſually pay to the laws of nations, when they are poſſeſſed of a ſuperior force, or find it convenient to diſpenſe with ſuch obligations; and in this our expectations we were not diſappointed: For, with much courage and ſeeming determination, the French Commodore led on within two cables length of the Monmouth, Jupiter, and Hero, paſſing the Diana, Terror Bomb, and Infernal fire-ſhip, who lay without the reſt of the ſhips. Here he hoiſted his broad pendant, and diſplayed the French colours. He then hauled up his courſes, and fired two ſhot at the Iſis from his larboard bow as he luffed up, and immediately after, permitting his ſhip to ſhoot up in the wind, as far as the force with which the ſhip was ſailing enabled her, he dropt his anchor a-breaſt of the Monmouth, and began to fire away among the ſhips, as faſt as he could diſcharge and load. His ſails, however, were ſtill flying about in great confuſion, ſo that his ſpring on the cable did not hold when the ſhip was checked to bring up, and he drove a-breaſt of the Hero.

After the two guns mentioned above had been diſcharged with ſhot, the fire from his Majeſty's ſhips opened upon the enemy with great power and effect.

The next French ſhip which followed their Commodore anchored a-head of him. The third endeavoured to paſs through for the Romney; but, being unable to weather the different ſhips, he anchored a-ſtern of his Commodore, and continued there for a ſhort ſpace, driving about with his ſails looſe, until he boarded the Fortitude and Hinchinbrooke Eaſt India ſhips, and then went to ſea. The fourth ſhip run on different lines, luffing and bearing up as he paſſed among the ſkirt of our ſhips, and firing and receiving fire as he failed along, but ſeemingly in great confuſion alſo; and at laſt, with much difficulty, he wore clear of the reef on the weſt point without us.

The fifth ſhip run among the merchant veſſels alſo, firing at all, and attempting to board two or three as he paſſed along, without ſucceſs.

In a quarter of an hour after the firſt gun, ſeveral of our Eaſt India ſhips had recovered the alarm, and were firing at the enemy, and ſome of them in well directed lines. Two or three, however, had ſtruck their colours, and thrown the Company's packets over board, and others prudently put to ſea.

The Romney could only fire in two openings, and this under a preciſion which was cautiouſly obſerved. Neither could ſhe veer away cable to open a larger ſpace, as the Jaſon lay right a-ſtern of her. Seeing the Romney was like to have little ſhare in the action, after the fourth ſhip had paſſed her, I ordered the barge to be manned, to go on board the Hero. General Meadows and Captain Saltern inſiſted they ſhould accompany me, with a degree of generoſity and good humour which I could not reſiſt. It is pleaſant to be near the General at all times, but on the day of battle that ſatisfaction is felt in a peculiar degree. We were received by Captain Hawker with as cheerful and affable civility as if we had come to dinner, while the Hero kept up a conſtant, awful, heavy diſcharge of artillery.

The action bordered upon a ſurprize, and the nature of the ſervice in which we were engaged rendered us liable to much confuſion; yet, upon the whole, until the enemy were beat off, I ſaw nothing on our part but ſteady, cool, determined valour.

Captain Alms, of the Monmouth, kept up a well-directed fire

Captain Paſley had worked hard from the beginiag of the buſineſs, and had got a ſpring on his cable, by which effort every ſhot told from the Jupiter.

The French Commodore now found his ſituation too hot, and he cut his cable in three quarters of an hour, and went away through the ſhips, as his ſecond a-ſtern had done before him; the other a-head was now left behind, on object to be fired at by all the ſhips in our fleet, who could get guns to bear upon him. In this ſituation he remained for fifteen minutes, hardly firing a gun during the whole time: Such a ſpectacle of diſtreſs I never before beheld.

I am ſatisfied myſelf he ſtruck his colours, and that they were not merely ſhot away, as ſome alledge; and this I believe, becauſe different ſhips thought he ſtruck at the ſame time; but it was impoſſible to get all the ſhips to ceaſe firing at once; and one gun being afterwards diſcharged from the enemy's ſhip, the firing began again even from ſuch of our ſhips as had left off.

Whether his cable was ſhot away, or he cut the cable, I cannot ſay, but off the ſhip went round upon the heel, her ſtern falling cloſe to the broadſide of the Iſis; her maſts were tottering; her yards were hanging different ways; her ſails were flying about in rags, and full of holes. Firſt fell the mizen-maſt, next went the main-maſt, and laſtly the foremaſt and outer end of the bowſprit tumbled in the water

I inſtantly returned to the Romney, and made the ſignal for all Captains, and after hearing the condition of every ſhip, I directed the men of war to cut and ſlip as faſt as they could get to ſea, to follow up the victory, with orders to make any India ſhips who lay in their way to cut their cables alſo, that they might not be impeded.

I ordered the merchant ſhips to lie faſt and repair their damages, until we joined them again.

As ſoon as the Jaſon was out of the way, the Romney was caſt by a ſpring on the cable, and ſhe went out to ſea under the acclamations of the whole fleet.

The Jupiter inſtantly followed, and we run between our ſcattered ſhips and the enemy. Perceiving neither the Iſis nor Diana making any ſigns to follow, though both of them lay in clear births for ſo doing, their ſeveral ſignals were made. The Diana anſwered, and ſoon after followed; but although gun after gun was fired to enforce the ſignal to call out the Iſis, ſhe ſtill remained without any ſigns of obedience to my ſignal then abroad. At laſt the Hero came under our ſtern, with a meſſage from Capt. Sutton, ſaying that his maſts and yards, and ſails and rigging, were ſo wounded, that he could not come out without repairing them, but that he would follow as faſt as he could.

My anſwer was, all this is no excuſe for diſobeying my poſitive orders; beſides, I think his damages immaterial to a man of any reſources.

Captain Sutton's ſignal was therefore again enforced by another gun; he then hoiſted his anſwering flag, and came out, after three hours delay.

All the ſhips being now come out, the ſignal was made to form the line a-head on the larboard tack. The French ſhips had before this collected and taken the diſabled ſhip in tow, and they had raiſed a ſtump forward, and fixed a ſail upon it, with which they had wore the hulk, and put before the wind in a line of battle a-breaſt, and ſent their convoy under all the ſail they could ſet.

When the Iſis joined us ſhe run under our ſtern, and repeated an account of her diſtreſs and her damages, particularly the want of a mizen top-ſail-yard, which I told the Captain was nothing at all.

The ſignal was now made to bear up in a line of battle a-breaſt. At that inſtant the Iſis loſt her fore-top-maſt above the top-ſail-yard, which yard was not injured by the fall, nor was the ſail hurt, or any other damage ſuſtained, to prevent the ſhip from working, the fore-top-ſail being cloſe reefed and ſet.

I immediately ſhortened ſail to give time to the Iſis to clear the wreck, which was done in half an hour or forty minutes.

This increaſed our diſtance from the enemy. As ſoon as I ſaw the Iſis could make ſail, I bore up and ſet the fore-ſail, and made the ſignal for the line a-breaſt. When we came near the enemy, I found the Iſis and Monmouth had dropt aſtern between two and three miles, though both of them ſail much better than the Romney: Their ſignals were therefore made to call them to their ſtations; the Monmouth immediately anſwered, and made ſail accordingly, but the Iſis ſtill kept behind.

By theſe various obſtructions and delays, added to a ſtrong lee current, the enemy had drawn us far to leeward of St Jago. The ſun was ſet; the ſea had increaſed; I could not propoſe a deciſive action in the night. If I followed until day-light, my proſpects were great and tempting; but I muſt then determine to leave my convoy in diſtreſs, and ſeparate from the troops, without any fixed determination concerning them or their deſtination; and I muſt alſo have relinquiſhed the object of the preſent expedition; becauſe, after getting ſo far to leeward that we could not fetch the Iſlands of Bravo or Fogo, it is a well known fact that no ſhip can beat up againſt the N. E. winds and the S. W. currents which always prevail here, much leſs after ſuch an action as muſt be expected.

On the other hand, if the principal force of the enemy ſhould arrive before us at the place of our deſtination, it might prove equally fatal to the object of the expedition.

The dilemma was great indeed, and I felt the cruel ſituation with an anguiſh which I never before experienced; but after maturely weighing the ſubject in all it's conſequences with thoſe perſons on whoſe judgment I have moſt confidence, I thought myſelf bound to return to join the ſhips under my protection, and to purſue the object of the expedition, it being moſt probable that the enemy muſt either ſend off two of their diſabled ſhips of war to the Weſt-Indies, in which caſe I ſhall have a ſuperior naval force, or they muſt touch at the Brazils for water and repairs; and perhaps they will be obliged to do both; in either of which caſes we ſhall have a great advantage by the preceding action.

Next day we retook the Hinchinbrook Eaſt-India ſhip, with 25 Frenchmen on board; and I learn from them that the ſquadron who attacked us was compoſed of

Le Heros, 74, M. de Suffrein, Brigadier des Armes, Grand Commander de Malte.
L'Annibal, 74, M. de Tremigon, Capitaine de Vaiſſeau.
L'Arteſien, 64, M. de Cardaillac, Chevalier de Malthe.
Le Sphynx, 64, M. de Duchillou, Capitaine de Vaiſſeau.
Le Vengeur, 64, M. le Chevalier de Forbin, Capitaine de Vaiſſeau.
Le Fortune, 16, Corvette.
M. de Caſtries, Commandant de l'Armee de Terre.
Regiment de Pondicherry, deux batalions.
Detachement du regiment d'Auſtraſie.
4 Vaiſſeaux des Indes, viz.
1. Le Briſon,
2. Les Trois Amis.
3. L'Iſle de France,
4. Pondicherry.
} & cinq Vaiſſeau de tranſport Armee en Flute;—all doubled with copper.

The Hannibal was the ſhip which was diſmaſted; the Hero led in, and ſuffered damages next in proportion to the Hannibal; the Arteſien, Sphynx, and Vengeur came in according as they are named, but the laſt three did not receive much injury. The Captain of the Arteſien, to which ſhip the priſoners belong, was killed by a grape ſhot in the ſhoulder.

They informed me that they ſailed from Breſt the 22d of March, with Monſ. le Graſs and twenty ſail of the line, three of which are of three decks, bound to Martinique, beſides the Sagittaire frigate of fifty guns, bound to North America.

That they ſeparated off Madeira, and their purpoſe was to attack the ſquadron under my command, wherever they could find it, of which they had received a correct liſt at Breſt; that the Arteſien firſt diſcovered us lying in the road, and tacked towards Monſieur Suffrein to acquaint him of it; that he inſtantly ordered them to prepare for the attack; and being asked by Monſ. Cardilliac, the Capt. of the Arteſien, what they ſhould do if the Portugueſe forts ſhould fire upon them? He deſired them to fire at the Portugueſe forts alſo.

After an action of ſuch a length, in ſuch a ſituation, in ſmooth water, with large ſhips ſo near each other, it is ſurpriſing to find how few men have been killed, and what ſlight damages his Majeſty's ſhips have received.

The Monmouth lying within a cable's length, had not a man killed, and only ſix wounded.
The Jupiter had two wounded.
The Iſis had four killed, and five wounded.
The Romney had ſeven wounded; and the other ſhips according to the liſt incloſed.

The Jaſon and Latham Eaſt-India ſhips, who lay at the furtheſt diſtance from the enemy, had 4 killed and 14 wounded; among the killed is Lieutenant Keith of the Jaſon, a brave and worthy officer.

Several of the laſt India ſhips have ſuffered in their maſts, yards, and rigging, but nothing that will impede the voyage, or which cannot be repaired even here with ſecurity.

The fate of the Infernal fire-ſhip, and Terror bomb, deſerves to be particularly related: they had come from the Iſle of May two days before, and lay to the eaſtward without all the ſhips, notwithſtanding my orders in writing had been ſtrictly given, and punctually communicated, for all the ſmall ſhips to anchor within the reſt. The Terror had ſprung her bowſprit, and was fiſhing of it, with her rigging looſe, when the enemy appeared, and one of the 64 gun ſhips layed her on board.

The Terror catched fire, and the enemy durſt not take poſſeſſion of her, though often invited ſo to do by Captain Wood. She then cut her cable, and drove to ſea, where ſhe loſt her bowſprit and foremaſt.

One of the French ſhips again followed her in this miſerable condition, and fired ſeveral ſhot at the Terror; yet Captain Wood, ſeeing us preparing to come out, would not ſtrike his colours, but bravely contrived to ſet ſome ſtay-ſails, and ſlide off in that ſhattered condition.

The fire-ſhip went to ſea, and was taken by the enemy, by what means I cannot relate; but I have good reaſon to believe ſhe was afterwards either abandoned by the enemy, or retaken by the crew, as the Jupiter ſaw her next day to leeward, and ſtanding towards us with her diſtinguiſhing vanes, and anſwering flag aboard.

The Fortitude India ſhip behaved with uncommon bravery. She was boarded by the Arteſien, who fired many guns into her; ſeveral of the enemy's crew jumped on board the Fortitude, yet, in this ſituation, Captain Jenkinſon, of the 98th regiment, kept up a conſtant fire with ſmall arms; ſeveral of the enemy were ſhot on the ſhrouds, and two were forced overboard, and taken up again into the Fortitude, after the two ſhips had ſeparated.

The Hinchinbrook was alſo miſerably cut and mangled by the Arteſien, before ſhe was taken.

Many of the other India ſhips ſuffered conſiderable damages, particularly the Lord North, Oſterly, and Aſia; and the Edward victualler was nearly ſunk, and carried out to ſea, though afterwards abandoned.

With great difficulty, after turning many days, we recovered this bay with the Fortitude, and we towed in the Hinchinbrook and Edward.

Every poſſible exertion has been uſed ſince to repair the various damages which the ſhips had ſuſtained, and the whole convoy are now as completely refitted as circumſtances will allow; in the execution of which ſervice I am chiefly indebted to the indefatigable attention of Captain Paſley, whoſe zeal in this, and every other occaſion, I wiſh may be repreſented to his Majeſty.

To add to our embarraſſments, the Porto ſloop, who joined us that day we got back, run foul of the Hero, and loſt her foremaſt and bowſprit.

I have judged it proper to put Captain Sutton, of the Iſis, under an arreſt.

Since writing the above account, the Infernal fire-ſhip has joined us. The enemy had abandoned her on our approach, having taken away

* Romney 50; Hero 74; Monmouth 64; Jupiter 50; Iſis 50; Terror Bomb veſſel; Infernal Fire ſhip; Rattleſnake Cutter.

Captain Darby and five ſeamen, and nine ſoldiers of the 98th regiment.

Lieutenant Hamilton has been ever ſince turning up to gain this port, which ſhews the impoſſibility of joining the convoy if I had followed the enemy.

The fire-ſhip has ſuſtained little or no damages.

We ſhall ſail from this iſland to-morrow; and the Porto ſloop will be ready to proceed for England the day after with theſe diſpatches.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

Liſt of the Killed and Wounded in the Ships and Veſſels under the Command of Commodore Johnſtone, in an Action with a French Squadron commanded by Monſieur de Suffrein, on the 16th of April, 1781, in Port Praya Road in the Iſland of St Jago.

Romney. 7 Seamen or petty officers wounded; 3 ditto, ſince dead of their wounds.

Monmouth. 1 Seaman or petty officer, 5 ſoldiers or marines, wounded.

Hero. 2 Seamen or petty officers wounded.

Iſis. 1 Seaman or petty officer, 3 ſoldiers or marines, killed; 4 ſeamen or petty officers, 1 ſoldier or marine, wounded; 1 ſeaman or petty officer ſince dead of his wounds.

Jupiter. 1 Seaman or petty officer, 1 ſoldier or marine, wounded.

Jaſon. 2 Seamen or petty officers killed; 4 ſeamen or petty officers, 3 ſoldiers or marines, wounded.——Active. None.

Diana. 3 Seamen or petty officers, 3 ſoldiers or marines, wounded.

Rattleſnake. None.

Infernal. 1 Seaman or petty officer killed; 2 ſeamen or petty officers wounded; 4 ſeamen or petty officers, 9 ſoldiers or marines, taken priſoners.

Terror. 2 Soldiers or marines killed; 6 ſeamen or petty officers wounded.

San Carlos. 3 Seamen or petty officers, 3 ſoldiers or marines, wounded.

Pondicherry. 4 Soldiers or marines killed; 1 ſeaman or petty officer, 9 ſoldiers or marines, wounded; 1 ſoldier or marine ſince dead of his wounds.

Royal Charlotte. 1 Soldier or marine killed; 1 ſeaman or petty officer, 3 ſoldiers or marines, wounded.

Porpoiſe:—Reſolution:—Manilla:—Elizabeth bomb tender,—None.

Eſſex. 2 Soldiers or marines killed; 1 ſeaman or petty officer, 6 ſoldiers or marines, wounded.——Lord North. None.

Queen. 1 Seaman or petty officer, 2 ſoldiers or marines, killed; 6 ſeamen or petty officers, 4 ſoldiers or marines, wounded.

Chapman. None.

Latham. 2 Soldiers or marines killed; 1 ſeaman or petty officer, 6 ſoldiers or marines, wounded.

Haſtings. 1 Seaman or petty officer killed; 2 ſeamen or petty officers wounded.——Southampton. None.

Oſterly. 1 Seaman or petty officer killed; 6 ſeamen or petty officers, 2 ſoldiers or marines, wounded.

Valentine. 4 Seamen or petty officers wounded.

Aſia. 3 Ditto wounded.

Hinchinbrook. 7 Seamen or petty officers killed; 7 ditto wounded; 7 ditto taken priſoners.

Locko. 2 Soldiers or marines killed; 5 ſeamen or petty officers, 2 ſoldiers or marines, wounded.

Fortitude. 2 Seamen or petty officers, 2 ſoldiers or marines, killed; 7 ſeamen or petty officers, 14 ſoldiers or marines, wounded; 3 ditto ſince dead of their wounds.

Sykes:—Eliſabeth:—Admiral Keppel:—Jupiter:—Prudence:—Union:—Edward:—Nancy:—Three Siſters,—None.

Content. 1 Soldier or marine wounded.——Eagle,—Myrtle. None.

TOTAL. 16 Seamen or petty officers killed; 77 ditto wounded; 4 ditto ſince dead of their wounds; 11 ditto taken priſoners.

20 Soldiers or marines killed; 63 ditto wounded; 4 ditto ſince dead of their wounds; 9 ditto taken priſoners.

Officers killed. George Keith, Firſt Lieutenant of the Jaſon.

Captain Crawford, of the 100th regiment, on board the Oſterly Eaſt-Indiaman.

Lieutenant Macdonald, of ditto, on board ditto.

Lieutenant Griffin, of the 98th regiment, on board the Pondicherry armed tranſport.

Lieutenant Morris of ditto, in a boat coming from the ſhore.

Henry Roach, maſter of the Porpoiſe armed tranſport.

The Surgeon of the Oſterly Eaſt India ſhip.

Officers Wounded.—Lieutenant Donald Campbell of the Terror bomb veſſel. Lieutenant Hind of the 98th regiment. Enſign Scott of ditto, on board the Fortitude Eaſt Indiaman.

Priſoner.—Captain Henry D'Eſtetre Darby, commander of his Majeſty's Fireſhip Infernal, taken priſoner by the French.

GEO. JOHNSTONE.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *June* 8.

The Minerva, Hole, is retaken by the Sprightly privateer of Guernſey, and ſent into Mountſbay.

Extract of a letter from on board the Prince de Kaunitz, Whampo, 21ſt Dec. 1780. The Granby, Oxford, Halſwell, Britannia, and Sandwich, Indiamen, ſail in a day or two. The Principeſſa Sofia, Fredrica, was unfortunately burnt with about half her cargo on board, the 18th inſt. all the crew ſaved except one.

The Lady Howe privateer, Capt. Studdy, has taken and ſent into Dartmouth a Spaniſh lugger, with hemp, iron, &c.

The Biſcayneer privateer, Capt. Crowte, has taken and ſent into Dartmouth, a French brig, laden with brandy, wine, and bale goods.

The Mary, Blake, from Madeira to the Weſt-Indies, was taken the 24th of February by the Montgomery American privateer.

Portſmouth 5. Arrived the Three Broders, Romloff, from Chriſtiana for Liſbon, with guns and ſhot, ſtopped as prize by the Grand Trimmer privateer.

The Concora, Jamieſon; the Prince, Scott, and two or three other veſſels, country ſhips, were taken by a French brig in the Streights of Malacca, about the month of July laſt.

The Bellona, Braithwait, was taken by a French privateer, in going from one Bay to another, in Tobago, with part of her outward and homeward bound cargoes on board.

The Providence privateer, Capt. Tezer, is taken and carried into Rochelle.

The ſloop Union, Eckes, from Teneriffe to St Euſtatius, is taken.

The Patty and the Erſkine, from Memel to Scotland, are taken and carried into the Texel.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, 5th June. The Rawlinſon, Daggers, and Molly, Woods, arrived here from Jamaica, came with the fleet, and ſailed from Jamaica the 17th of March, under convoy of four line of battle ſhips, a 50, and 44; they parted with the fleet the 23d ult. in lat. 52, 20. longit. 18, 30; this fleet was convoyed through the Windward Paſſage by Admiral Rowley, with four other ſhips who parted with the fleet off Bermudas and returned to Jamaica. The reaſon of coming through the Windward Paſſage aroſe from information being received of 17 or 20 line of battle French and Spaniſh ſhips waiting off the Havannah to intercept them. The convoy home conſiſted of the Egmont, Suſſolk, Trident, Grafton, Briſtol, and Endymion; on their paſſage they captured an old French 64 gun ſhip, armed en flute, from France to North America, which was left with the fleet; her loading conſiſted of 80 pieces of braſs cannon, cloathing for 10 regiments, ſtores of all kinds for 2 line of battle ſhips, with about 2 millions of livres in ſpecie. They alſo recaptured the James and Rebecca, of this town, taken by an American privateer, but could not come up with the privateer, who mounted 18 guns, and was with her prizes. The whole convoy was about 75 ſail, 30 of which were light tranſports, and had kept tolerably well together.

The Duke of Athole, Hatt, of Borrowſtounneſs; Nelly, Webſter, and Jenny and Peggy, Renny, of Montroſe, drove on ſhore the 7th ult. in Riga Bay, in a gale of wind; the two firſt are expected to be got off, but the latter will be loſt.

The Roſe in June, Jones, from Falmouth to Swanſea, run on a rock near the Land's End, on the 28th ult. and ſunk; all the crew, except one boy, periſhed.

Portſmouth 7. The Sultan and Magnanime are dropt down to St Helen's, waiting a fair wind for the Eaſt-Indies.

The Suſannah, late Ballentine, is carried into Barbadoes by the crew, after having murdered ther Captain.

The convoy from Cork for the Leeward Iſlands, arrived at St Euſtatia on or about the 20th of April, and the convoy from London on or about the 27th.

The Admiral Rodney, Holliday, from Port Royal, bound to Newyork, failed in company with the fleet for Britain; the 17th of March got ſheat through the Windward Paſſage, and on the 3d of April he parted from the convoy, lat. 22. 8. N. long. 71. 30. W. and the 19th was captured by the Lively American privateer, and carried into New London.

The Adamant, Wyat, and St Lawrence, Edwards, arrived in the River from Halifax, ſpoke with the Queen Charlotte privateer, from London, off the Weſtern Iſlands, the 26th ult.

The Rattleſnake privateer, of Barbadoes, has taken the Maſſachutens, an American letter of marque, pierced for 16 guns, with ſome cargo on board, and carried her in. The Maſſachutens had a few days before taken the Margaret, Egar, from Madeira to Barbadoes, with 110 pipes of wine, and ſent her for America. The Rattleſnake alſo took a ſchooner from Rhode-Iſland, with tobacco, and ſent her into Barbadoes.

From the London Papers, June 9.

LONDON.

The public will now ſee that Commodore Johnſtone is reſolved to maintain the doctrine he held in the Houſe of Commons to be well-founded, and that an Engliſh fifty gun ſhip is a match for a French ſixty-four. Had Capt. S—, and the other who is accuſed, done their duty, we ſhould have heard of a more deciſive action from that quarter, though the recapture of the Indiamen abundantly evinces who gained the day.

An officer in Lord Cornwallis's army, who was preſent at the action at Guildford, writes word to a friend in town, that Colonel Stuart, who fell in the action, had no leſs than ſeven bayonet wounds in his body, ſo cloſely was he engaged in the front of the enemy's lines.

The return of one ſhip in diſtreſs to Ferrol, and the capture of another which was ſeperated from the fleet of M. de Graſſe, by the Jamaica convoy, evidently ſhows that they muſt have been overtaken by a violent ſtorm, and we may reaſonably conclude that ſome more of them have met ſome diſaſter, which will expoſe them to the hazard of falling in with the Engliſh fleet, and in a condition little able to reſiſt.

Laſt week, a Court Martial was held at Sheerneſs, on the Captains of the Ariadne, Fury ſloop, and London armed ſhip, on a charge of not bearing down and engaging three French privateers, which they fell in with laſt ſummer, and which, in conſequence, eſcaped. Captain Squires of the Ariadne was honourably acquitted; but Captain Agnew of the Fury, and Captain Rains of the London, were ſentenced to be broke.

Yeſterday morning, part of the baggage of Admiral Darby was ſent off to Portſmouth, where he is to take the command of the grand fleet.

On Thurſday, orders were given to all the officers which are in town, belonging to the grand fleet, to repair immediately on board their reſpective ſhips at Portſmouth, as they are expected to receive orders for ſailing in a few days.

Yeſterday morning, a Board was held at the Admiralty Office, Charing Croſs, when ſix more ſhips of war were ordered to be immediately commiſſioned.

Yeſterday, ſome diſpatches were received at the Earl of Hillſborough's Office from Sir Thomas Wroughton, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Stockholm.

Yeſterday, the Weſt India mail was brought up from Falmouth to the General Poſt Office, and the letters brought by it delivered out.

The Delight ſloop of war, lately arrived from America, is ordered into Portſmouth harbour, where ſhe can be hauled on ſhore, and refitted, without going into dock.

EDINBURGH.

It is now certain, that Governor Johnſtone's deſtination is for the Cape of Good Hope.

We are informed, that the order of battle is fixed as follows:—Colonel Fullarton to command the right wing, General Humberſton the left, and the centre M'Leod of M'Leod.

This day, a letter was received from a gentleman on board the Reſolution privateer of Leith, dated at Long Hope in the Orkneys, the 8th current. After mentioning, that, in their cruize, they had met with nothing but privateers, the letter contains the following intelligence:

"From every information that we could procure, the Dutch have laid a ſort of general embargo on all their ſhips. We ſpoke ſome privateers that had been in Norway, who ſaw great numbers of Dutch ſhips lying unrigged, with cargoes on board. We called at North Faro to ſcrub our bottom, and water. When there, on Sunday the 27th ult. a veſſel arrived from Rotterdam, after a paſſage of fourteen days, the maſter of which ſaid, that he fell in with eight ſail of the line, one brig, and a cutter, who had ſailed from the Texel ſome days before, and were cruizing off the Weſer, with an intention of intercepting ſome of our frigates and tranſports in that river, bringing over ſome German troops to England; and that the Dutch were very buſy fitting out privateers, ſome of them very fine cutters, as large as ours, and built by a ſcoundrel from Folkſtone, for which they are getting exceeding good men, but that they were getting their men of war very poorly manned."

The ſecond reading of the Eaſt-India bill in the Houſe of Commons on Friday laſt. after hearing counſel againſt it, was carried on a diviſion; there being for it 139, againſt it 89.

This day, the 2d, or Queen's regiment of Dragoons, was reviewed at Muſſelburgh by his Excellency General Mackay. They went through their ſeveral evolutions and firings with great dexterity, to the entire ſatisfaction of the General, and a great concourſe of ſpectators.

Monday ſe'ennight, the houſe of George Forbes, in the pariſh of Nigg, was burnt to the ground, and the inhabitants ſaved nothing but the clothes on their backs.

In our laſt Saturday's paper, we mentioned, with extreme regret, that the Rev. Dr Webſter had received a letter from an officer of the higheſt rank in the army, communicating the death of the brave and much lamented Colonel Webſter. Every idea of delicacy ſuggeſted the impropriety of offering to the Public a private letter, without the conſent of the gentleman who received it, though he was kind enough, for the ſatisfaction of his friends, to allow ſome copies of it to be taken. Another publiſher, not ſufficiently aware of ſuch impropriety, has, without any authority whatever, publiſhed an inaccurate copy of it in his paper of Monday laſt. It gives us real pleaſure, that, having aſked and obtained permiſſion, we have it now in our power to favour our readers with a genuine copy of a letter which does no leſs honour to the feelings of the author than to the memory of Colonel Webſter:

"Dear Sir, *Wilmington, 23d April* 1781.

"It gives me great concern to undertake a taſk, which is not only a bitter renewal of my own grief, but muſt be a violent ſhock to the feelings of an affectionate parent.

"You have for your ſupport the aſſiſtance of religion, good ſenſe, and an experience of the uncertainty of all human happineſs: You have for your ſatisfaction, that your ſon fell nobly in the cauſe of his country, honoured and lamented by his fellow-ſoldiers; that he led a life of honour and virtue, which muſt ſecure to him everlaſting happineſs. When the keen ſenſibility of the paſſions begins a little to ſubſide, theſe conſiderations will give you real comfort.

"That the Almighty may give you fortitude to bear this ſevereſt of trials, is the earneſt wiſh of

Your companion in affliction,
And moſt faithful ſervant,
——."

Extract of a letter from Cork, June 4.

"This day, arrived at Cove his Majeſty's ſhip Vengeance, of 74 guns, Commodore Hotham, with three other ſhips of war and prizes from Crookhaven."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 8.

"Letters of undoubted credit from Cove, by yeſterday's poſt, adviſe, that the ſignal was out for the Quebec, Halifax, and Newfoundland fleets to ſail, ſo that their departure was every hour expected.

"Captain Brown of the Duke of Leinſter, which arrived here on Tueſday night from Liverpool, brings the agreeable intelligence, that, on Sunday evening, he heard the ſignal guns of the Liverpool diviſion of the Jamaica fleet, and ſaw ſeven ſail of them ſteering for that port.

On account of the great length of the Extraordinary Gazette, we are obliged to defer ſeveral articles of intelligence, advertiſements, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

June 9. Friendſhip, M'Arthur, from Belfaſt, with goods.
Duroly, Livingſton, from Eſdale, with ſlates.

SAILED,

Seaford frigate, on a cruize.
10. Edward and Ann, Chalmers, for Aberdeen, in ballaſt.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 13. Berwick Merchant, Millar, from Berwick, with paſteboard.
Peter and John, Owens, of London, from the Nore, in ballaſt.
Minerva, Moodie, of ditto, from ditto, ditto.
Polly, Clark, of ditto, from ditto, ditto.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SERVANT, to wait upon a Gentleman, who can ſhave and dreſs hair well. He muſt alſo be qualified to act as Houſe-ſervant when neceſſary.—None need apply but ſuch as can produce unexceptionable characters.

Information will be got at the Printing-office where this paper is publiſhed where to apply.

Meeting of the Feuers of the Extended Royalty.

THE General half-yearly Meeting of the FEUERS in the Extended Royalty of this City, is to be held at Prince's Street Coffeehouſe, on Saturday the 16th day of June current, at twelve o'clock. And it is intreated thoſe concerned will be punctual in their attendance, as matters of general importance will be under conſideration.

CLARK'S HOTEL,
CHESSELS'S BUILDINGS, HIGH STREET, EDINBURGH,

WILL, by the 18th inſtant, be opened for the reception of the Nobility and Gentry.

The ſituation is airy, cheerful, and centrical between the great roads from England by the ſouth and eaſt, which terminate on the High Street. The apartments are elegant. The furniture neat, and entirely new.

As Mr CLARK is to carry on the buſineſs on an approved plan, he hopes to conduct it ſo as to merit the countenance of the Nobility and Gentry, by furniſhing them with every article they may want in the genteeleſt manner, and of the beſt quality.

Mr CLARK'S REPOSITORY STABLES are contiguous to the Hotel. They contain a great number of ſtables for horſes, ſhades and coach-houſes for carriages, &c.; where may be had, on the ſhorteſt notice, coaches, poſt-chaiſes, and ſaddle-horſes.

To be LET for ſuch number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas or Candlemas next,

THE MANSION-HOUSE, with the Furniture therein, Office-houſes, Gardens, and Incloſures of CAROLINE PARK, lying within the pariſh of Cramond, and ſhire of Edinburgh, as the ſame were lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Sir James Adolphus Oughton, and now by Lady Oughton.

Mr Dickſon at Caroline Park, will ſhow the houſe, ground, &c. and any perſon inclining to take a leaſe thereof, may apply to Alexander Clark, writer, Stamp Office, Edinburgh.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Truſtees for the Creditors of GEORGE WILSON Merchant in Dunbar, having realized, or turned into Money, almoſt the whole of his heritable and moveable eſtate, have reſolved to make a dividend of the proceeds amongſt the creditors, and to proceed to do ſo on Monday the 16th day of July firſt, of which the Truſtees think it proper thus to adviſe the creditors. And ſuch of the creditors as ſhall not have, on or before that day, lodged their grounds and vouchers of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, agreeably to the repeated requeſt of the truſtees, by former advertiſements, muſt blame themſelves for the conſequences, if diſagreeable.

For NEW YORK,

Warranted to join Convoy at Cork,

THE Brigantine JEANIE (lately the *Warrix* of Irvine) Hugh Wilſon Maſter, now lying at Greenock, ready to take in goods immediately, will be clear to ſail from Clyde by the firſt of July, if goods are forwarded by diſpatch.—The Jeanie is a very fine veſſel, and ſails remarkably faſt.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr John Douglas, Glaſgow, or Meſſrs William and John Dunlop, Greenock.

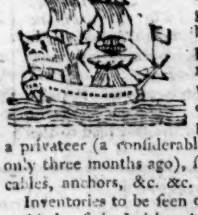
N. B. If a ſufficient load does not offer for New York, the Jeanie will take in goods for Charleſtown.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe, on Monday 25th June 1781, at twelve o'clock,

The French FRIGATE OF WAR ROHAN SOUBIZE, now in Leith harbour built in 1780, mounting 22 nine pounder guns, burden 400 tons more or leſs, upon an eaſy draught of water, extremely well found in all neceſſary ſtores, and may be ſent to ſea at a very ſmall expence; a moſt remarkable faſt ſailer, taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Proſelyte and Repulſe cutter, after a chace of thirteen hours.

Inventaries to be had on board, and of Meſſ. Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker, Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe, Leith, on Monday the 25th June 1781, at one o'clock afternoon,



THE HAWK PRIVATEER, burden 110 tons, or thereabout, preſently lying in Leith Harbour. Mounts twelve carriage guns and ſix ſwivels, and is furniſhed with blunderbuſſes, ſmall arms, piſtols, cutlaſſes, pikes, cartouch-boxes, &c. An aſſortment of round, double-headed, and grape ſhot; together with two boats, ſtores, tackle, apparel, and other materials on board the ſaid privateer, as per inventory. She is completely fitted up for a privateer (a conſiderable ſum having been expended for that purpoſe only three months ago), ſails remarkably faſt, and is well found in ſails, cables, anchors, &c. &c.

Inventories to be ſeen on board the veſſel; with Captain Nicol Currie, at his houſe in Leith; Alexander Hill, boat-builder there; and John Walker and Co. merchants, Edinburgh.

PASSED THE SOUND,

May 16. Eleanora of and from Fraserſburgh, Stewart, for Dantzick, in ballaſt.

ARRIVED, AND REMAIN FOR CONVOY,

19. Friendſhip of and for Montroſe, Scott, from Riga, with tar.
Mathieſon of and for ditto, Jolly, from ditto, with ditto.

ELSINEUR, May 19. 1781.—Wind S. W.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be SOLD by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon Thurſday the 14th of June inſt. betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The HERITABLE SUBJECTS following,

Which belonged to the deceaſed WILLIAM WILSON of Soonhope, writer in Edinburgh.

LOT I. The Weſt Half of the Lands of *Medderſmains*, and half an acre of Land adjacent thereto, incloſed with a ſtone dike, and conſiſting of about five acres, lying within the territory of the borough of Lanark. The proven rent, after paying all deductions, is 7 l. ſterling; and the upſet price, at 25 years purchaſe, is 175 l.

LOT II. The *High Shop* and pertinents, oppoſite to the Croſs of Edinburgh, on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, poſſeſſed by Thomas Tibbets hatter, at the yearly rent of 13 l. ſterling. The proven value and upſet price is 156 l. ſterling.

LOT III. The *Third Storey* above the ſhops of that *Stone Tenement* of *Land*, and *Garret*, at the foot of Forreſter's Wynd, Edinburgh, entering from Forreſter's Wynd, by the ſcale ſtairs called Henderſon's ſtairs, and the *Cellar* thereto belonging, conſiſting of two Dwelling-houſes and garret, as poſſeſſed by Mrs Betty, at the yearly rent of L. 7 0 0
William Bain, at the yearly rent of - - 4 10 0
Edward Watſon, for garrat, at - - - 1 10 0
L. 13 0 0

The proven value and upſet price is 88 l.

LOT IV. The *two high Fore-cellars* and *Vaults* lying betwixt the head of Borthwick's Cloſe and Old Aſſembly Cloſe, on the ſouth ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh; the one poſſeſſed by John Wilſon, at the yearly rent of - - - L. 11 0 0
And the other by John Campbell, at - - 12 0 0
L. 23 0 0

The proven value and upſet price whereof is 230 l. ſterling.

LOT V. The juſt and equal *Half of the Subjects* lying in *Hammermen's Cloſe*, Canongate, conſiſting of a large fore Tenement, two back Tenements, with two ſmall and one large Garden, Gardener's Houſe, and Hammermen's Convening-houſe. The free proven rent of the juſt and equal half of ſaid ſubjects is 41 l. 12 s. 10 d. and the upſet price thereof is 435 l. ſterling.

N. B. The proprietor of the other half wiſhes to ſell his ſhare of this ſubject.

LOT VI. That *New Stone Tenement*, with kitchen, ſtable, hay-loft, and court, lying in Wilſon's Court, oppoſite to the Canongate Church, poſſeſſed by Mrs Mansfield, at the yearly rent of 30 l. The proven value and upſet price is 420 l. ſterling.

LOT VII. A *Subtack* of a *Piece of Land* lying at Croſſcauſeway, near Edinburgh, for 990 years after Martinmas 1767, upon which a tenement of land was built by Alexander Melvil, and poſſeſſed by him and others; the proven rental whereof is 10 l. and the upſet price is 70 l. Sterling.

LOT VIII. An *heritable Debt* affecting the Lands and Eſtate of Carſaig, in the Lordſhip of Knapdale and ſhire of Argyle, belonging to James Campbell of Carſaig; the proven value whereof, at Whitſunday 1781, is 658 l. 13 s. 11 d. and is to be ſet up at that ſum.

The title-deeds of the particular ſubjects, with the articles and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Stevenſon depute-clerk of Seſſion, or Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh

JUDICIAL SALE----By Adjournment.

Several of the Articles at reduced prices.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon the 16th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-Houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE REMAINING SUBJECTS,

Belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, (as more fully deſcribed in former advertiſements) in the *LOTS* following, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOUKHALL, formerly ſeparate eſtates, the proven free rent of which is 416 l. 12 s. 6 d. with ſeven ſmall incloſures, partly feus, containing about 93 acres of the land of Blackburn of Pittencrieff, in order to ſquare the marches of both eſtates, and to hold Blench of the proprietor of Pittencrieff; the free rent of which is 108 l. 17 s. 6 d. making together 525 l. 10 s. excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone, except as in lot 3d, valued at L. 11,561 0 0

A parcel of grown wood hedge-rows, and about 60 acres of plantations, 18 years old, and valued, including the land which they occupy, at 1,757 0 0

Upſet price of lot 1ſt, L. 13,318 0 0

LOT II.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, other than thoſe 93 acres contained in the above lot, with various acres, houſes, yards, mills, and feu-duties, in and about the town and abbey of Dunfermline; proven free rent, excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone in certain parts of the lands, as in lot 3d, about 989 l. 8 s. 2 d. of which, for mills, houſes, and yards, 177 l. valued together at 19,924 9 7

Conſtabulary and and Baillie houſe in the abbey of Dunfermline, with a large area, valued at 150 0 0
Grounds for buildings and feuing, valued at 1040 0 0
Wood upon this lot, 831 10 4
Privilege of purchaſing teinds of Back-acres, 5 14 7

Upſet price of lot 2d, L. 21,951 14 6

The great beauty and conveniencies of theſe two eſtates are well known. The rents of both are a good deal higher at preſent than at the time the judicial rentals were taken up. Great part of them are alſo in graſs and high condition; from which, and the vicinity to the town of Dunfermline, a further advance of rent may be expected. There is no value put upon a ſubſtantial convenient manſion-houſe on Pittencrieff, nor a complete ſet of new elegant office-houſes, pigeon-houſe, and fruit-wall, which have lately coſt above 1200 l. nor on the reſerved coal and iron-ſtone in the greateſt part of the lands. The eſtate of Luſcar has a ſepa ate freehold-qualification, on which the proprietor is inrolled; and the valued rent of Pittencrieff is nearly equal to three qualifications. The land tax and other conſequential burdens are remarkably low on both eſtates.

LOT III.

The whole of the COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots, and the COALS under the lands of Weſter Baldridge, (excepting thoſe under, and 30 fathoms around the manſion-houſe of Baldridge, and excepting about 230 acres round the houſe of Pittencrieff, which reſerved coal is bounded on the north by a coal-road leading to Urquhart, and the fence of Deanbank Incloſure, and ſo in a continued line acroſs the burn to the eaſt march of the lands and feus; and 10 acres round the houſe of Clune; and alſo excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Eſq;) with all uſual privileges for working and tranſporting the coal and iron-ſtone, on payment of ſurface-damages; and particularly with the power of making a main waggon-road through the lands, but reſtricted to a tract, as marked upon the plan of the eſtates, and with a power to communicate the uſe of the ſaid road to the collieries of Urquhart, Baldridge, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract, made by Mr Chalmers and the reſpective proprietors, with an aſſignment alſo to the ſaid contract reſpecting waggon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he, or thoſe from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communicating of levels.

ALSO, The Harbour of Bruechaven, coal-folds, warehouſes, and other buildings; with the adjoining Farm of WESTER ROSYTH, containing 64 Scots acres, or thereabouts; the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax, is 64 l. 13 s. 7 d. together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 27 years to run,—and of the miniſter of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Weſter Roſyth. The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be ſet up, is as follows, viz.

The Collieries, - - L. 5000 0 0
Farm of Weſter Roſyth, - - 1422 18 10
Windylaw and Glebe leaſes, - - 100 0 0

Proven value of lot 3d, L. 6522 18 10

The collieries contain inexhauſtible quantities, and of the beſt qualities, of the three great kinds of coal known in the iſland, viz. The large open Scots and Hartly kind, the Newcaſtle or rich running ſort, and the Welch or ſtone kind without ſmoke, which ſell, for drying malt, at about double the price of other coals, and the ſmall or refuſe of theſe coals (except the Newcaſtle, or running kind) paſſed coaſtwiſe as culm, at the low duty of 12 d. a chalder, which is a very great advantage to a large colliery.

The two firſt ſorts have water-levels drove up to them, at a very great expence, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In ſome of the fields there are ſeven ſeams already diſcovered, from two to eight feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathom from the ſurface; and, in the opinion of the moſt ſkilful perſons, no coals can be wrought and laid on the bank at leſs expence. The diſtance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four Engliſh miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient waggon-way. There is eighteen feet water at ordinary ſpring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increaſed by extending the pier, which has ſtone-quarries juſt by it.

The ſurface of coal and iron-grounds, including the eſtate of Weſter Baldridge, and ſome large feus, is 1000 acres, or thereabouts.

LOT IV.

The following Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the pariſh of South Leith, viz.

1ſt. The large, elegant, and commodious MANSION-HOUSE and OFFICES, with the gardens, barren timber, and two ſmall graſs incloſures, as poſſeſſed by the Counteſs of Fife, with ſome ſervitudes on the adjoining lots; groſs rent 120 l.; proportion of the feu-duty payable for the whole lands of Hermitage to the Trinity Hoſpital, valuing the barley at 12 s. 6 d. a boll, 25 l. 12 s. 3 d. free rent, 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. which, in place of 1698 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up now at the reduced price of L. 1604 0 0

The houſe may be viewed on Wedneſdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

N. B. The houſes, fruit, and other walls on this poſſeſſion, have coſt above 2500 l.

2d. Robert Watt's feu, conſiſting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are ſeveral new houſes; groſs rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d.—feu-duty victual, converted as above, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.—free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d. which, in place of 280 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at 261 0 0

3. James Aliſon's late feu, a garden, with a large new houſe thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6 and one half falls; groſs rent, 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.—feu-duty, 7 l. 7 s. 3 d.—free rent, 27 l. 2 s. 10 d. which, in place of 420 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at - 393 0 0

4. West Low Park, in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, containing 4 1-half acres; groſs rent 34 l.—feu-duty, 7 l. 5 s. which, in place of 481 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at - - - 454 0 0

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious ſpring of water in the centre of the field, ſufficient to ſerve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and eaſt ſides of it, which, with the eaſt wall and gate, have coſt above 250 l.

5. William Glover's feu, on which various houſes are built, containing 6 falls; groſs rent 3 l.—feu-duty, 12 s. 9 d.—free rent 2 l. 7 s. 2 d. which, in place of 47 l. the proven value, is to be now ſet up at - 45 0 0

6. William Wright's feu, a nurſery, containing 5 acres; groſs rent, 26 l. 5 s.—feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d.—free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d. which, in place of 350 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at - - 330 0 0

N.B. There is a very copious ſpring in the centre of this lot.

7. Robert Wilſon's feu, with houſes thereon, containing 4 acres; groſs rent 22 l.—feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d.—free rent 17 l. 6 s. which, in place of 276 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at - - 260 0 0

8. Peter Stephen's late feu, with houſes thereon (which lets at 4 l.) containing 4 acres; groſs rent 22 l.—feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hoſpital, 4 l. 13 s. 5 d.—free rent, 17 l. 6 s. which, in place of 285 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at - - - 268 0 0

L. 3615 0 0

A mutual high wall with Hawkhill is the ſouth march of the two laſt feus.

LOT V.

FIVE LAIGH-SHOPS, or DWELLING-HOUSES, in the Eaſt Wing of the New Exchange of Edinburgh, within the Court, formerly expoſed at 215 l. to be ſet up now in one lot at L. 190 0 0

OR, SEPARATELY,

1. The Shop poſſeſſed by James Clark, inſtead of 35 l. to be ſet up at L. 30 0 0
2. Do poſſeſſed by W. Murray, inſtead of 40 l. at 35 0 0
3. Do. —— P. Cuming, —— 40 l. at 35 0 0
4. Do. —— W. Campbell, —— 60 l. at 55 0 0
5. Do. —— P. Mathiſon, —— 40 l. at 35 0 0

L. 190 0 0

LOT VI.

A TACK of the Farm of HILTON, in the barony of Roſyth and county of Fife, for 26 years after Martinmas 1781; for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun, the proprietor, 15 l. Sterling annually to Mr Chalmers, by the obligation of Meſſ. Abraham Newton of Currichill, and John Newton, his eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſors of the farm; the proven value and upſet-price of which is 230 l. to be ſet up now at L. 200 0 0

LOT VII.

A TACK of the Lands and Eſtate of BANTASKINE, lying in the pariſh of Falkirk and ſhire of Stirling, of which there is ten years to run after Martinmas 1781; and there was payable yearly to the ſaid George Chalmers therefor, beſides the proprietor's rent, at the time of the judicial valuation, 108 l. 17 s 4 d. The proprietor is alſo obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the leaſe, for the incloſing and ſubdividing of the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the manſion-houſe, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and alſo for a new ſteading of houſes, and a proportion of ſome plantations, as all theſe may be valued at the expiration of the ſaid leaſe. The proven value, and upſet-price of this tack was 650 l. to be ſet up now at L. 400 0 0

The title deeds of the eſtates, the rentals, and plans of thoſe in Fife, with the articles and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of Meſſ. John Callander depute-clerk of Seſſion, and William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtate of Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 28th day of June current, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, The following SUBJECTS in LOTS.

LOT I. All and whole the Lands and Eſtate of WATERSIDE, and pertinents, with the manſion-houſe, garden, orchard, and ſalmon-fiſhing in the river of Nith.

Alſo, The Lands of PENFILLAN, as poſſeſſed by John Kerr and William Bell, with the pertinents.

And the Corn, Wheat, and Barley Mill of CAPENOCH, commonly called the KIER MILL, with the aſtricted multures of the ſame; all lying in the pariſh of Keir, and ſhire of Dumfries.

The free yearly rent of the ſaid lands of Waterſide is proven to be worth 97 l. 12 s. 10 d ſterling, which was valued at 25 years purchaſe, being L. 2441 0 10

The free teind (which is valued) is 2 l. 12 s. 8 d. ſterl. and which is valued at 5 years purchaſe, being 13 3 4
L. 2454 4 2

But the upſet price of Waterſide, ſtock and teind is now lowered to L. 2300

The free yearly rent of Penfillan is 44 l. 19 s. 11 d. 3-12ths ſterl. and which was valued at 25 years purchaſe, being 1124 18 5 1/2

The free teind, after deduction of ſtipend is 10 l. 2 s. 8 d. 10-12ths ſterling, which was valued at 5 years purchaſe, being 50 13 8 7/12
1175 12 1 10/12

But the upſet price of Penfillan, ſtock and teind, is now lowered to L. 1100

The free yearly rent of the ſaid corn, wheat, and barley Mill is 38 l. 14 s. 8 d. ſter. which was valued at 20 years purchaſe, being 774 13 4

But the upſet price of the mill is now lowered to L. 630

Amounting the upſet price of the ſaid whole lands of Waterſide, Penfillan, and Keir Mill, to L. 4030

LOT II. All and whole that LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the fourth ſtorey of that great tenement called *Fiſher's Land*, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Lawn Market Street of Edinburgh, conſiſting of a dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-chamber to the ſtreet, four bed-chambers backwards; with kitchen, cloſets, cellar, garret, and other conveniencies; the proven rent whereof is 36 l. Sterling, and the upſet-price, at twelve years purchaſe, was 432 l. Sterling, but is now lowered to 400 l.

The lands of Waterſide are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the water of Scarr, with a commanding proſpect of that water, and the river of Nith for ſeveral miles, and lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten of Sanquhar, and two of Thornhill; and there is a genteel modern manſion-houſe and offices upon them. The houſe conſiſts of a kitchen, common parlour, ſervants hall, cellars, and milk-houſe, in the ground-ſtorey; dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, with a dreſſing-room, and large bed cloſet, on the firſt floor; five bed-chambers and two cloſets on the ſecond floor; with good garret-rooms over the whole.

The offices are a brew-houſe, bake-houſe, coach-houſe, two ſtables, a barn, and a byre, with many other conveniencies, neceſſary for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.—The kitchen-garden contains above an acre of ground. The orchard contains near an acre of ground, is well fenced by barren timber, and ſtocked with a variety of the beſt kind of fruit-trees. There is alſo a very conſiderable quantity of growing timber of different kinds upon theſe lands; and the greateſt part of the whole is incloſed and ſubdivided, particularly thoſe parts lying adjacent to the manſion-houſe are ſubdivided into ſeveral incloſures, and planted with hedge-rows. The lands are capable of great improvements which may be done at an eaſy expence, as they lie within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kiln, from which a conſtant ſupply of what lime may be neceſſary can be had at a moderate rate.

The mill upon the lands was built at a very conſiderable expence within theſe few years, and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but alſo wheat and barley. There is alſo a very extenſive thirle belonging to this mill.—The purchaſer of Lot I. will have a right to the ſuperiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterſide, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

John Robſon, tenant in Mains of Waterſide, will ſhow the lands of Waterſide and Penfillan, in Lot I.; and the houſe in Edinburgh may be ſeen at any time.

The title-deeds of the whole, with articles and conditions of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the depute-clerks of Seſſion; or William Moffat writer in Edinburgh. Perſons wanting to be informed of further particulars, will pleaſe apply to the ſaid William Moffat.

TO be SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 4th day of July 1781, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of CARGEN, lying in

the pariſh of Traquair, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, about three meaſured miles from Dumfries.

It conſiſts of about 720 Engliſh acres of exceeding fine rich loamy ſoil, laid out in the beſt manner, well watered, and ſubdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, aſh, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the moſt healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The farm-houſes are in good repair, being all lately built.

The eſtate lies on a declivity, facing ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itſelf an inexhauſtible fund of manure called Sea Sketch, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not ſuperior to any other for raiſing all kinds of corn and graſs.

Near the centre of the eſtate is ſituated the Manſion-houſe, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleaſantly ſituated. The orchard ſtored with the beſt fruit-trees, ſtandards as well as eſpalliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the houſe, there is a complete court of offices conſiſting of barns, granary, ſtables, byres, ſheds and ſtraw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniencies fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The preſent rent of the eſtate about 677 l. yearly. It holds of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty, except a ſmall pendicle which holds of the Crown. The valuation is 625 l. Scots. The landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the ceſs, the above-mentioned feu-duty, 2 l. 8 s. 10 1/4 d. of ſtipend, and 1 l. 3 s. 0 1/2 d. of ſchool ſalary. The teinds were valued in 1755, and the heritor has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.

As alſo, to be SOLD, time and place foreſaid, the SUPERIORITY of the Eight-merk Land of DRUM, lying in the barony and pariſh of New Abbey, and ſtewartry foreſaid, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vaſſal pays a feu-duty of 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhew the title-deeds, rental, current leaſes, and conditions of ſale. Copies of the conditions of ſale, and inventory of writs, will be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And thoſe who wiſh for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh.

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